

MEMORANDUM

DATE: June 13, 2006

TO: Oil Spill Advisory Council

FROM: Mike Moore, Chair
Capacity Technical Advisory Council

SUBJECT: Proposed Draft Scope of Work

I. Composition of Technical Advisory Committee

The Committee is comprised of Mike Moore, Council Member and Chair, David Sawicki, Committee member; Jerry Joyce, Council Member, Miguel Perez-Gibson, Committee Member, and Tom Copeland, Committee Member.

Others in attendance were Richard Wright, Marine Spill Response Corporation (MSRC); Roger Mowery, Washington State Maritime Cooperative (WSMC); John Veentjer, Pacific Merchant Shipping Association (PMSA) ; Foster Robinson, United States Coast Guard, (USCG); Chris Stadiem, NRC Environmental Services (NRCES); and Jacqui Brown Miller, Council Staff.

II. Scope of Work and Recommendations for full Council

This scope of work assumes that the assessment of capacity of containing and recovering oil in the event of a large oil spill is conducted by a consultant. Additional assessment of response capabilities will be requested of several agencies. The consultant's work focuses first on existing maximum response capacity, both in-region equipment and that which can be cascaded from out-of-region. A contractor is to inventory existing capacity; that which is local and that which can be here over period up to seven days. This assumes an extremely large spill, such that all available equipment is needed/desired. In assessing the availability of out-of-region equipment, the contractor must address the degree to which those other regions will allow equipment to be removed. The contractor will ultimately assess sufficiency, utilizing a panel of experts and stakeholders that will decide:

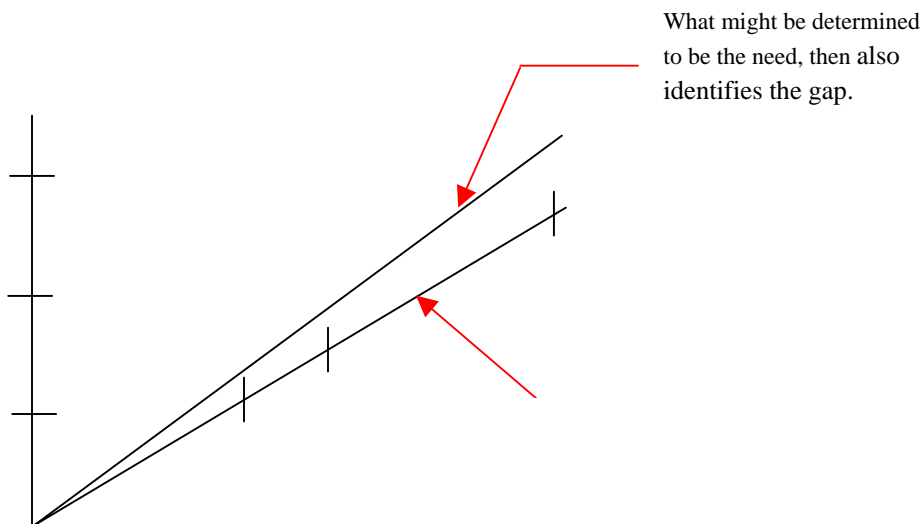
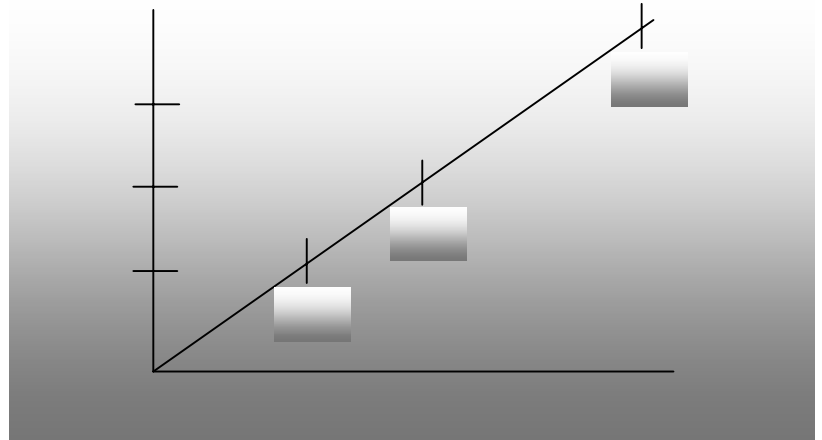
- ❖ with what equipment capacity, a spill occurring in a specific area can clean up "X" amount of oil in "Y" amount of time for "Z" percentage of the time.

The contractor will fully utilize existing credible response inventory and equipment rating information.

- A. Inventory the existing oil spill response equipment that currently exists for:
 - the Puget Sound region;
 - the Columbia River;

- Grays Harbor;
 - British Columbia (as this can be made available particularly for shared waters spills); and
 - elsewhere on the west coast.
 1. Indicate the owner and the time-to-Washington location (as described below).
 2. Consider availability for use of equipment outside its local community.
 3. Address ability to effectively deploy available cascaded equipment.
- B. Categorize the inventory by major equipment type:
- boom (type, size, length);
 - skimmers (types, individual and cumulative Effective Daily Recovery Capacity (EDRC));
 - on-water storage barges (number, individual and cumulative capacities, dedicated, non-dedicated), such as:
 1. barges
 2. bladders
 3. others
 - on-shore storage capacity (likely available quantity);
 - dispersant and dispersant application equipment;
 - in-situ burn equipment;
 - shoreline cleanup; and
 - oil remobilization.
 - Note: sorbent materials and other consumables (fuel) are not inventoried the same as other equipment.
- C. List the time to cascade equipment to the following response areas:
- San Juan Islands;
 - north/central sound;
 - south sound;
 - Strait of Juan de Fuca (central/eastern end);
 - Strait of Juan de Fuca entrance;
 - outer coast (offshore scenario/onshore drift scenario);
 - Grays Harbor;
 - lower Columbia (below Longview);
 - central Columbia (between Longview and Bonneville); and
 - upper Columbia (above Bonneville).
- D. Identify personnel resources, such as:
- skill set that matches equipment;
 - those who are trained and available; and
 - additional transient workers trained by PRCs needed in the first seven days to recover oil or limit spread.

- E. Identify the availability of the following supplemental equipment:
- low visibility spill detection and other sensing equipment for assessment and surveillance;
 - firefighting or salvage equipment necessary for the spill response transported by air, sea or land (federal regulations pending; this would be for the first seven days – the topic may be beyond the scope of work); and
 - on-water or in-air illumination equipment.
- F. Graph results of cumulative capacity by equipment type in each area listed in C, time (zero to seven days) versus:
- EDRC (in bbls) for skimmers;
 - waste stream management (storage capacity, on-water and on-shore);
 - length (feet) of boom;
 - quantity of dispersant;
 - dispersant application rate; and
 - in-site burn rate.



- G. Establish a panel of stakeholders (including response experts, community members, regulators, etc) to assess the inventory results, identify areas where additional response capabilities would be effective, including a list of specific recommendations. Factors to be considered must include:
- equipment ratings;
 - weather impacts on equipment capability;
 - requirements for personnel to optimize use of the equipment;
 - potential for equipment downtime (e.g. failures pending repair, replacement), need for redundancy, replacements, and relief personnel; and
 - effective utilization of fishing vessels in response (Department of Ecology (DOE) in progress.)

III. Scope of Work and Recommendations for full Council of items to be done by others than the Consultant

The Council will request information from other State entities on the following topics:

- The Geographic Response Plan (GRP) review process should include a summation of the equipment needed to fulfill the GRP plan-of-action and a list of the available resources and their locations. This should be requested of DOE during this GRP review process and periodic reports issued to the Council.
- The capacity to respond to a spill provided by rescue/salvage tug or tugs should be reviewed by the Tug TAC and reported to the Council.
- The capacity to respond to oiled wildlife should be evaluated by the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife and reported to the Council.
- The capacity to do extended shoreline cleanup and restoration should be evaluated by DOE and the Department of Natural Resources and reported to the Council.
- The capacity provided by trained members of the public should be evaluated by DOE and reported to the Council.